

TWO NEW SPECIES OF NEOTROPICAL ARADIDAE AND NOTES  
ON THE GENUS *GLYPTOCORIS* HARRIS AND  
DRAKE (HEMIPTERA)

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*Abstract.*—Two new species are described, *Aparilocoris venezuelanus* from Venezuela and *Mezira auripilosa* from Mexico. *Glyptocoris sejunctus* Harris and Drake and *G. verus* Drake are found to be congeneric.

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The two new species described below were found in a small lot of Neotropical Aradidae kindly loaned to me by Dr. Harry Brailovsky, Departamento de Zoología, Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), México, 20; I am grateful to him for the privilege of examining this material. I am also indebted to Dr. Richard C. Froeschner, Curator in the Department of Entomology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., for allowing me to study the type of *Glyptocoris verus* Drake, 1956, and specimens of *G. sejunctus* Harris and Drake, 1944, the type-species of its genus, and decide that they are indeed congeneric.

All measurements in this paper were taken with a micromillimeter eyepiece, 25 units = 1 mm. In simple ratios the first figure represents the length and the second the width of measured portion.

Subfamily CARVENTINAE

Genus *Aparilocoris* Kormilev, 1983

*Aparilocoris venezuelanus* Kormilev, NEW SPECIES

Figs. 1, 2

Male.—Apterous. Ovate, covered with light brown incrustation; under incrustation shiny and without pubescence.

Head slightly shorter than width across eyes (24:25); anterior process tapering, incised anteriorly, genae longer than clypeus and contiguous in front of it; clypeus with a small granule anteriorly. Antenniferous tubercles short, blunt, divaricate. Eye semiglobose, protruding. Postocular borders strongly converging, each with a small tubercle just behind eye. Vertex with U-shaped carina and row of granules. Posterior border transversely raised. Antenna slender, only segment I slightly thicker; relative length of antennal segments I to IV: 9.0:5.5:5.5:7.5. Labium not reaching hind border of a wide and shallow labial groove.

Pro-, meso- and metanotum and connexivum with a thin lateral sulcus making border appear double.

Pronotum short and wide (9:45); collar truncate anteriorly; anterior borders

laterad of collar sinuate and receding; anterolateral angles rounded, produced anterolaterally. Disc on each side between median and lateral high tubercles with a transverse, medially angulate thin carina behind which are several deep pits. Hind border deeply incised medially for reception of median ridge of mesonotum.

Mesonotum short, wide (9:52.5); medially forming a stout ridge with median sulcus; laterally fused with metanotum; disc laterad of median ridge uneven, with various pits and tubercles, raised near each lateral border into a high tubercle.

Metanotum short and wide (10:56); raised medially into ridge higher than that of mesonotum, with median sulcus; disc of metanotum laterally completely fused with terga I and II, with various pits and tubercles; medially separated from tergum I by a shallow depression.

Abdomen shorter than width across tergum I (53:60); disc equally strongly raised on terga I and II medially; highest on I, sloping down laterally, there with various pits; terga I and II with a thin median sulcus. Tergum I medially separated from tergum II by a shallow transverse sulcus, laterally fused with it and metanotum. Tergum II similar to tergum I but lower, separated from central dorsal plate by deep sulcus and from connexivum by fine sulcus. Central dorsal plate of terga III to VI subrectangular with rounded posterior angles; on IV and V strongly raised medially forming a hump. Disc with 4 (2 + 2) rows of apodemal callosities separated by thin carinae. Terga IV and V medially with traces of scent glands. Tergum VII raised backward for reception of hypopygium; the latter large and flat; paratergites short and directed upward. Connexiva II and III fused, their exterior border forms 2 projections on II and one on III; other connexiva have 1 projection each; posteroexterior angle of connexivum VII directed obliquely downward; surfaces of connexiva uneven, with granulation and pits. Spiracle of II ventral, placed far from border; of III and IV ventral, but placed nearer to border; of V and VI lateral and visible from above; of VII and VIII terminal.

Prosternum raised medially; meso- and metasternum with double depression medially; pleura roughly granulate; venter uneven.

Legs unspined, with fine setigerous granulation; foretibia with a comb apically. Claws with arolia.

Color pitch black, shiny; eye, antenna, labium and legs brown to dark brown.

Total length 4.12 mm; width of pronotum 1.80 mm; width of abdomen 2.40 mm.

Holotype.—♂, Venezuela, Rancho Grande, El Aragua, Bordon; 20.X.1978; deposited at the Departamento de Zoologia, Instituto de Biologia, UNAM, Mexico 20.

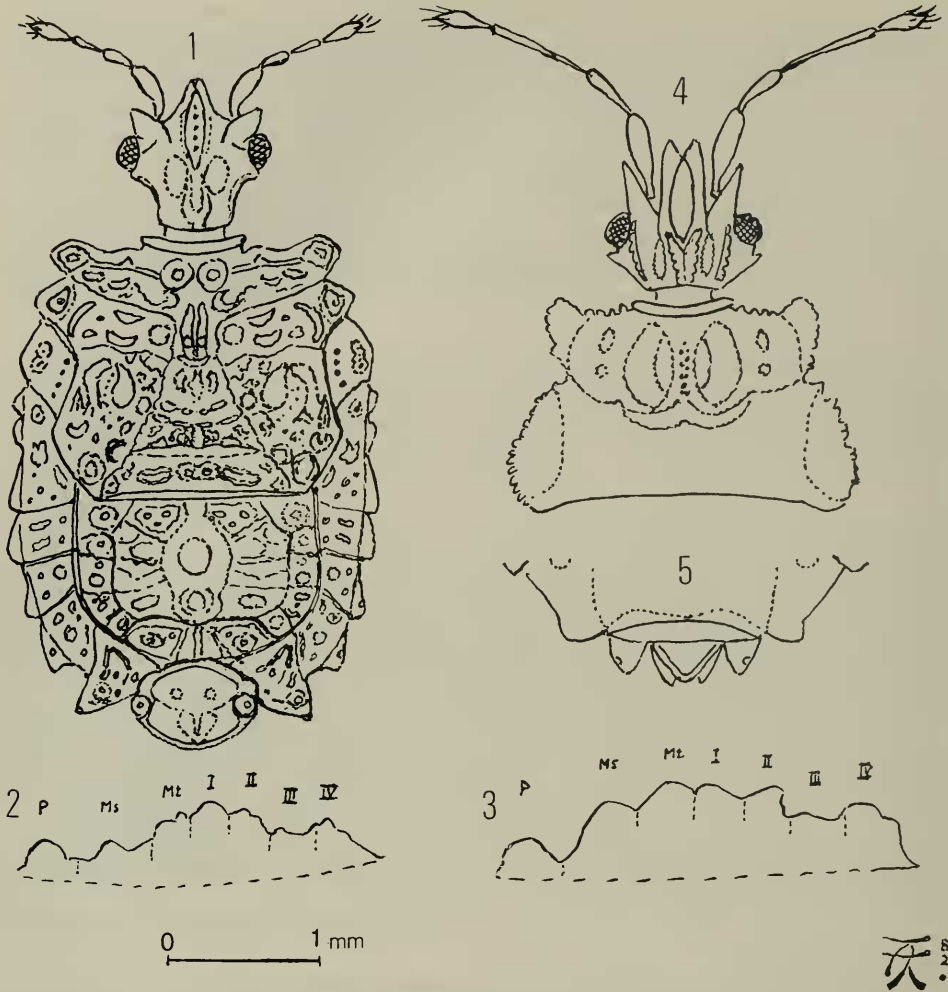
Remarks.—*Aparilocoris venezuelanus* is related to *A. mexicanus* (Kormilev), 1982, from which it may be separated by the shape of the median ridge on the meso- and metanotum and on terga I and II, and the metanotum being lower than tergum I (they are of the same height in *A. mexicanus*).

Genus *Glyptocoris* Harris and Drake, 1944

*Glyptocoris verus* Drake, 1956

*Glyptocoris verus* Drake, 1956: 324.

Female.—Ovate; larger, more granulate and flatter than other species of *Glyptocoris*, especially so on abdomen; with distinct postocular tubercles which are absent in the type-species, *G. sejunctus* Harris and Drake, 1944.



Figs. 1-5. 1, 2, *Aparilocoris venezuelanus*, male. 3, *A. mexicanus*, female. 4, 5, *Mezira auripilosa*, female. 1, Dorsal aspect (legs omitted). 2, 3, Dorsum seen from the side. 4, Head and pronotum. 5, Tip of abdomen from above. P = pronotum; Ms = mesonotum; Mt = metanotum; I-IV = terga.

Measurements: Head 28:28; relative length of abdominal segments I and II (III and IV are missing) are: 11:6:—:— (Drake indicated 52:32:42:34); pronotum 15:52; mesonotum 20:62; metanotum 7:75; abdomen 77:85; width of tergum VIII, 24.

Spiracles II to IV ventral, V sublateral but visible from above, VI to VIII lateral. Color red brown; median elevation of central dorsal plate and posteroexterior angles of pro-, meso-, metanotum and connexiva II to VII whitish.

Total length 6.32 mm; width of pronotum 2.08 mm; width of abdomen 3.40 mm.

Type.—♀, Guadeloupe; red label: Type *Glyptocoris* ♀ *versus* Drake; and white label: *Glyptocoris* ♀ *versus* Drake Type. The red and white labels both written in Drake's hand.

Remarks.—As Drake has indicated, this species is atypical but fits better in *Glyptocoris* than in any other genus.

Subfamily MEZIRINAE

Genus *Mezira* Amyot and Serville, 1843

*Mezira auripilosa* Kormilev, NEW SPECIES

Figs. 4, 5

Female.—Elongate ovate, covered with yellow, curled hairs; connexivum tricolored: testaceous, yellow and black.

Related to *Mezira constricta* (Champion), 1898, from Mexico, but anterior process of head slightly longer, reaching  $\frac{3}{5}$  of antennal segment I; antenniferous tubercles acute and relatively longer; postocular tubercles not or slightly produced beyond outer border of eyes; anterolateral angles of pronotum produced forward as far as collar, denticulate on outer border; lateral notch obtuse; apical angle of corium rounded, apical border barely sinuate at base. Posteroexterior angles of connexiva II to VI protruding, those of VII forming small, rounded lobes. Paratergites long, reaching  $\frac{1}{2}$  of tricuspidate segment IX. Spiracles II to VI ventral, placed far from border, VII ventral but closer to border, VIII dorsolateral.

Measurements: Head 25.0:25.5; relative length of antennal segments I to IV 15:10:17:10; pronotum 30:59, front lobe narrower than hind lobe 45:59; scutellum 25:32; abdomen 87:70; width of tergum VIII, 27.

Color testaceous, partially darker; connexivum tricolor: testaceous, yellow and black; membrane brown with black veins; pilosity yellow.

Total length 6.92 mm; width of pronotum 2.36 mm; width of abdomen 2.80 mm.

Holotype.—♀, Mexico, Coba, Quintana Roo; 3.XI.1981, E. Barrera leg.; deposited at the Departamento de Zoología, Instituto de Biología, UNAM, Mexico 20.

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